



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

*Suspected case at Cardenas not yellow fever.*MATANZAS, CUBA, *August 9, 1900.*

SIR: On the 6th instant Acting Assistant Surgeon Saez reported by wire a suspected case of yellow fever, occurring in the person of a seaman of the barge *Madison*, just arrived from Mobile. This latter circumstance rendered the case of peculiar interest. The next day I went to Cardenas to investigate the case, and fortunately found that the grounds of suspicion were ill founded, the case evidently being one of chronic parenchymatous nephritis.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Reports from Nuevitas, Gibara, Puerto Padre, Mayari, and Baracoa.*NUEVITAS, CUBA, *July 30, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended July 28, 1900:

During that week 11 vessels have arrived and 11 bills of health have been issued. The sanitary condition of the town is greatly improved, for even malarial fever is decreasing. No death has occurred in this week.

Gibara.—Report shows 13 arrivals, 13 bills of health, and 3 deaths during this week.

Puerto Padre.—Report shows 5 arrivals, 2 deaths, and good sanitary conditions.

Mayari.—Report shows 2 arrivals, 6 bills of health issued, and 2 deaths.

Baracoa.—Report shows from July 8 to July 28, 1900, 18 arrivals, 20 bills of health issued, and 10 deaths; sanitary condition good.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantanamo, and Daiquiri.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *August 1, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the sanitary condition of the fourth district of the island of Cuba for the week ended July 28, 1900:

Santiago.—There was a total of 14 deaths during this period, a decrease of 3 from the previous week. The following were the principal causes: Tuberculosis, 3; malarial fever, 2; typhoid, 1; meningitis, 1; kidney disease, 1; pertussis, 1; other causes, 5; total, 14. Population, 43,000; mortality, 16.9.

On July 26, 1900, the steamship *Mortera* was disinfected prior to departure for Porto Rican ports. Three immune certificates were issued to passengers and their baggage disinfected by steam.

Owing to the marked increase of yellow fever in Havana I received instructions from the chief quarantine officer to inspect and, if necessary, disinfect all baggage originating in Havana and arriving at this port. These instructions were put into force immediately. I am also

disinfecting all baggage originating in Santa Clara Province, where it is reported yellow fever prevails.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports 3 deaths from the following causes: Tuberculosis, 1; cancer, 2; total, 3. Population, 14,464; mortality, 10.8. Malarial fever and la grippe are reported as prevailing diseases.

Guantanamo.—Acting Asst. Surg. Luis Espin reports a total of 9 deaths from the following causes: Typhoid fever, 1; tuberculosis, 1; grippe, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 1; pneumonia, 1; intestinal diseases, 3; cerebral congestion, 1; total, 9. Population, 18,000; mortality, 26.

Daiquiri.—Acting Asst. Surg. Juan J. de Jongh reports no deaths. Malarial fever prevails in this port.

Respectfully,

R. H. VON EZDORF,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GERMANY.

New and important rules for the care of lunatics in Hamburg.

COBURG, GERMANY, *July 18, 1900.*

SIR: For the last few years the German public has been trying hard to bring it about that laymen should participate in the care and management of lunatics, etc. This idea has been realized in the new medical regulations issued by the senate of the city of Hamburg. The rules say that all asylums for lunatics, idiots, and epileptics, whether of a public or private character, shall be subject to the supervision of a commission of the "Medicinal collegium" (sanitary college), this commission to be made up of 5 persons, viz, 3 doctors and 2 lay members, elected directly by the citizens. It is the duty of this commission to thoroughly examine all public asylums once, and all private ones, twice a year without giving previous notice of when they are to make this examination. On these occasions the commissioners are entitled to collect all necessary information, and to look into the books and records of the insane, as well as all the certificates and medical records regarding the same. Each and every person confined in such an establishment is allowed to address complaints to the commission, which must be forwarded by the directors of these houses, without any alteration whatsoever. Every complaint must be accompanied by a written report of the medical director of the establishment dealing with the particulars of the complaint. The commission in its turn has to inform the official board (Behörde) under whose jurisdiction it stands, of every complaint it receives and how attended to or disposed of. It is hoped by these means to create an independent and impartial board (Instanz) which will be able to prevent the unlawful detention of persons in lunatic asylums, either public or private.

Respectfully,

OLIVER J. D. HUGHES,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Further concerning the case of plague at Hamburg.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 10, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Count von Hacke, of the German embassy, called upon me this morning in regard to the reported